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横断山地区的伏绕眼果蝇亚属及三新种 (双翅目: 果蝇科)

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△ 摘要 本文记述分布在中国横断山地区绕眼果蝇属伏绕眼果蝇亚属[Amiota (Phortica)]的 11 个物种,其中包括 3 个新种:不对称绕眼果蝇 A. (P.) acongruens sp. n.、突绕眼果蝇 A. (P.) protrusa sp. n.、韩氏绕眼果蝇 A. (P.) hani sp. n.。

关键词 横断山地区,伏绕眼果蝇、新种 又之友问目,手宏电外:

伏绕眼果蝇亚属(Phortica)属冠果蝇亚科(Steganinae)绕眼果蝇属(Amiota)。到目前为止、全世界已记载的种类达 56 种(Toda 等, 1990; Maca 等, 1993)。分布在我国的种类多达 40 余种,其中分布台湾省的种类最多(17),其次是广东(16)。自张文霞等(1986)发现分布在昆明的 4 个新种以来,已发现 10 种分布在云南^①。本文记述了分布在横断山地区的 11 种、其中包括 3 个新种,模式标本保存于中国科学院昆明动物研究所。Toda 等(1990)曾从种的分布数量分析,提出中国的南部,包括台湾省是该亚属的进化中心。显然对横断山地区和云南的研究也支持这一推断。

1 奥米加绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) omega Okada

Bull. Biogeog. Soc. Jap. 32: 21. 1977 采集记录:云南(贡山捧当, ca. 1475 m, 1993.VI. 23., 18 ざ ざ) 分布:广东,四川,云南(昆明,贡山);泰国。

2 叉茎绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) gamma Toda et Peng

昆虫分类学报 12 (1): 45. 1990 采集记录: 云南(贡山捧当、ca. 1475 m、1993.VI. 23., 12 きき) 分布: 广东、云南。

[·] 引 张文耀、陈华中、彭统序、即将出版。中国鲍类——果鲍科本文 1996 年 5 月 7 月收到、同年 7 月 1 日條回

以卷

锯膜绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) flexuosa Zhang et Gan 3

动物学研究 7 (4): 355, 1986

采集记录:云南(贡山捧当,ca. 1475 m, 1993.Ⅵ.23., 131 ♂♂)。 分布:安徽、浙江、江西、台湾、云南。

4 棘突绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) cardua Okada

Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Jap. 32: 24, 1977

采集记录:云南(贡山捧当, ca. 1475 m., 1993. VI.23., 10 きき;中旬土官村, ca. 2500 m, 1994.VL3., 1.7)

分布:安徽、广东、台湾、云南。

5 拟双基突绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) pseudotau Toda et Peng

昆虫分类学报 12(1): 49. 1990

采集记录:云南(贡山、1993.VI.26., 1 ざ:大理大波箐、1988.IX.11., 1 ぎ,梁醒财 采)。

分布: 广东, 四川, 云南。

6 刚毛绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) saeta Zhang et Gan

动物学研究 7(4): 354, 1986

采集记录:云南(中甸土官村, ca. 3000 m, 1994.VI.5., 1 ざ:丽江龙泉公园, 1994. Ⅵ.15., 1 念: 宁煮泸沽湖, 1993.Ⅵ.28., 1 ♂, 王文采)。

分布: 云南。

7 拟巨绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) pseudogigas Zhang et Gan

动物学研究 7 (4), 353, 1986

采集记录:云南(六库老窝, ca. 1450 m, 1993.VI.29., 2 🛪 🔄 泸水片马姚家坪, ca. 2600 m, 1994.VI.23-26, 55 多念: 中旬土官村, ca. 2800-3080 m, 1994.VI.4-5., 16 ♂ ♂;中甸碧塔海,1993、Ⅶ,14., 1 ♂,王文采;丽江龙泉公园,1994、Ⅵ,15., 4 ♂ 今: 丽江黑水, ca. 2600 m, 1994.VI.15., 1 か。

分布:四川、云南。

8 膨叶绕眼果蝇 Amiota (Phortica) excrescentiosa Toda et Peng

昆虫分类学报 12 (1); 51. 1990

采集记录:云南(大理大波箐,1988.以.11.,13)梁醒财采)。

分布:广东,云南。

9 不对称绕眼果蝇,新种 Amiota (Phortica) acongruens sp. nov. (图1: A--

鉴别特征: 阳茎 (图 1: E, D) 的亚中部具 1 对端部不分叉的侧叶;端部具 1 个侧

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突和 2 个不相等的侧叶,不对称。

去、头部,复眼棕红色、裸。单眼三角区黑。间额被灰白色粉被、中间黑色,具几根微小的额毛。眶区在后后曲眶鬃的后部暗棕色、前面黄色。后后曲眶鬃比前曲眶鬃更靠近内顶鬃。颜被灰白色粉被,黄色、颜脊稍白色,短、底部更宽。口上片中央白、侧面黑。颊中央到前面棕色,后颊黄色。后头黑色。梗节浅橘黄色。第1鞭节浅灰黄色:触角芒无端叉、除长背叉外触角芒腹叉微小。下颚须稍三角形,浅灰黄色,基部更暗,亚端具1明显的刚毛、几根侧刚毛中等大。

胸部, 橘棕色, 具浅棕色的斑和被灰白色粉被斑。肩板浅黄色, 具1长刚毛, 正中刚毛8列。具小盾前鬃。小盾片灰黄色, 中后部具大三角形暗棕色斑, 更后部斑分叉, 侧面色更浅。小盾基鬃外伸, 端鬃交叉。

翅: 透明, 翅脉浅棕色: r-m 和 dm-cu 云状。基中肘横脉存在。C₁ 刚毛 2, 但小。 R₂₊₃ 几乎直。R₄₊₅ 和 M₁ 端稍内伸。平衡棒白色。

足: 灰黄色; 胫节具 3个暗棕色环斑; 前足基节暗灰色; 前足腿节除端部外黑色。中足和后足腿节的基部和亚中部或多或少色更暗。虽近端背紫小, 但 3 对足的胫节均具; 前足和中足的胫节具端鬃。中足跗节的内侧和外侧具 2 列楔形小刚毛; 后足跗节的外侧具 1 列楔形小刚毛, 下面具 1 列小弯刚毛。前足和后足的第 1 分跗节长等于连续 3 分跗节长之和; 中足第 1 分跗节长等于其余各分跗节长之和。

腹部: 背板黄色、侧缘黑; 第 2 背板亚侧暗棕色; 第 3—5 背板每 1 节具中央和侧面前凸的后缘黑横带; 第 6 背板(图 1C)除中线外几乎完全浅棕色,侧面斜截形。腹板灰黄色。

雄性外生殖器(图 1: A, B, D, E): 生殖背板中部至背部被微毛,中央后部到背部具约 12 根刚毛。沿前缘的内骨大,前腹角突起。抱器长,腹部内弯,呈双层、端缘具约 7 小齿,基部和中部具几根刚毛,腹内表面被小刚毛。第 10 腹板(图 1B)由 1 对与抱器相连的侧臂和前缘圆的中片组成。三角形的被微毛板位于第 10 腹板的侧叶和肛尾叶之间。肛尾叶半圆形,与生殖背板分离,被微毛,具密集的长刚毛。位于生殖背板和肛尾叶间的膜被微毛。生殖腹板窄,臀端与生殖板的臀腹角和生殖背板的前腹角相关联。生殖板融合、形成大的后中叶,前部加长,窄、呈勺形垂直叶——背罩。阳基侧突端 3 裂:端裂端具 3 齿,中裂舌形,无其他的饰变:基裂渐细,端部具一感觉毛。阳茎由外膜管(本文的图中并未显示)和骨化的中棒组成、外膜管的后部与生殖板的垂直叶相关联。阳基内骨发达,端部双叉。

测量 (mm); BL=3.85 (3.75—3.95), ThL=1.92 (1.90—1.95), WL= 3.30 (3.25—3.30), WW=1.42 (1.35—1.50)。

比例: arb = 3-5/2-4, FW/HW = 0.50 (0.49-0.52), ch/o = 0.15 (0.13-0.17), prorb = 1.00 (0.79-1.14), rcorb = 0.44 (0.40-0.50), vb = 0.51 (0.48-0.56), dcl = 0.55 (0.53-0.57), presctl = 0.48 (0.41-0.55), sctl = 1.00, sterno = 0.91 (0.83-0.98), orbito = 1.32 (1.17-1.40), dcp = 0.28 (0.25-0.31), sctlp = 0.93 (0.90-0.95), C = 2.31 (2.18-2.45), 4c = 1.73 (1.72-1.74), 4v = 3.32 (3.21-3.39), 5x = 0.88 (0.81-0.93), ac = 3.32 (3.10-3.30), M = 0.70 (0.68-0.72), C3F = 0.73 (0.70-0.77)

正模 5 ,中国,云南省,黄山县,捧当乡,海拔约 1475 m, 1993、W, 23,张文霞

采。副模:1 *,同正模。

分布:中国 (云南)。

亲缘关系:该种属 variegata species-complex,似 Amiota (Phortica) psi Zhang et Gan 1986、尤其是阳茎的亚端均具侧叶,似"ψ"。但通过鉴别特征可以区别。

词源: 指阳茎的端部不对称。

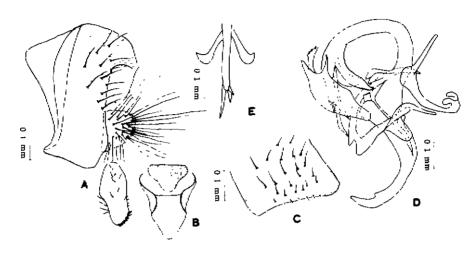


图 1 不对称绕眼果蝇、新种 Amiota (Phortica) acongruens sp. nov.

A 生殖背板、肌尾叶和抱器(侧面观)(epandrium, cercus and surstylus, inlateral view), B. 第10 腹板和中片 (10th sternite and median plate); C 第6背板侧缘 (lateral margin of 6th tergite); D. 阳茎、阳基侧突、阳基内骨、生殖板和生殖腹板(侧面观)(aedeagus, paramere, apodeme, gonopod and hypandrium, in lateral view); E 阳茎的端部腹面观 (tip of aedeagus, in ventral view)。

10 突绕眼果蝇,新种 Amiota (Phortica) protrusa sp. nov. (图 2: A-E)

鉴别特征、阳茎(图 2D)粗、端 1/3 骨化、黑色、端部具透明的膜;阳基侧突(图 2E)的基突细长、端具 1 感觉毛。第 6 背板的侧缘(图 2C)截形,亚前腹部具一黑色细突、表面具刚毛、臀腹角具小黑叉。

在下面的描述中,与 A. (P.) acongreus 相同的特征将不再重复。

♂、头部: 间额暗棕色,被灰白色粉被。眶区上部暗棕色,沿复眼的边缘窄银白色。 颜暗黄色,颜脊棕色、低且宽;髭的内侧具 2 灰白色的点。触角芒的腹叉微小,背叉 3 或 4。

胸部: 小盾片端部和前侧缘浅黄色。

翅: r-m 清晰, dm-cu 云状。

足;前足腿节除端部外黑色;中足和后足腿节除端部外浅棕色。第5分跗节色更暗。

腹部:第3和第4背板的后缘黑横带宽,中央和侧面前凸,近侧缘具1对黄色斑;第5背板的后缘黑横带中央稍凸,侧面前凸。

雄性外生殖器 (图 2: A, B, D, E): 生殖背板的前腹角突出, 臀中部至背部和前腹部被微毛。臀中央到背部具约 6 根刚毛, 第 10 腹板 (图 2B) 的侧臂和中片长度几乎相等, 亚中细; 被微毛的板窄。肛尾叶椭圆形。阳基侧突 (图 2E) 端 3 裂, 端裂端部具 1 齿, 亚端具 3 感觉毛。中裂渐细。

測量 (mm): BL=3.84 (3.55—4.20), ThL=1.87 (1.60—1.95), WL=2.52 (2.14—3.60), WW=1.48 (1.35—1.55)。

比例: arb = 3-4/0, FW/HW = 0.49 (0.46-0.52), ch/o = 0.13 (0.11-0.15), prorb = 1.00 (0.86-1.14), rcorb = 0.14 (0.34-0.47), vb = 0.41 (0.36-0.57), dcl = 0.56 (0.48-0.65), presctl = 0.55 (0.47-0.58), sctl = 1.03 (0.94-1.11), sterno = 0.86 (0.73-0.95), orbito = 1.54 (1.10-1.75), dcp = 0.28 (0.23-0.36), sctlp = 0.93 (0.86-1.00), C = 2.47 (2.28-2.60), 4c = 1.36 (1.29-1.48), 4v = 2.75 (2.49-3.12), 5x = 0.93 (0.71-1.08), ac = 3.45 (3.10-3.67), M = 0.60 (0.54-0.68), C3F = 0.71 (0.65-0.78)e

正模 3、中国、云南省、贡山县、棒当乡、海拔约 1520 m, 1993. VI. 23、张文霞采。

副模: 6 3 3, 同正模: 2 3 3 同正模, 除 1993, VI. 24, 10 3 3, 黄山县、沿普拉河沟、1993, VI. 26。

分布:中国(云南)。

亲缘关系: 该种也属 variegata species-complex, 但通过鉴别特征可以与其他物种加以区别。

词源: 指第6背板侧缘的突。

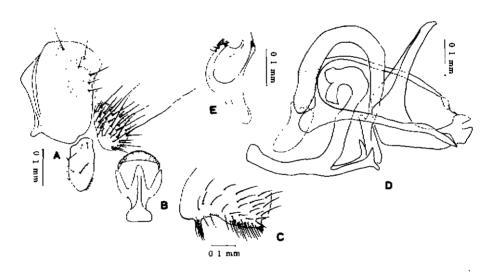


图 2 突绕眼果蝇、新种 Amiota (Phortica) protrusa sp. nov.

A. 生殖背板、肛尾叶和抱器(侧面观)(epandrium, cercus and surstylus, in lateral view); B. 第 10 腹板和中片(10th sternite and median plate), C. 第 6 背板侧缘 (lateral margin of 6th tergite); D. 阳茎、阳基内骨、生殖板、生殖腹板(侧面观)(aedaegus, qpodeme, gongpod and hypandrium, in lateral view); E. 阳基侧突 (paramere,

11 韩氏绕眼果蝇,新种 Amiota (Phortica) hani sp. nov. (图 3: A—B)

鉴别特征: 阳茎 (图 3B) 简单,棒形、骨化。生殖板的垂直棒特别长、约为后中叶的 2.5 倍,表面具许多特别小的微毛。阳基内骨的腹叉具 1 对基部分叉、端部似穗状的结构。肛尾叶与生殖背板 (图 3A) 呈垂直状,臀端 2/5 渐细长,圆筒状、端具 3 根粗长

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____ 刚毛。

在下面的描述中,与 A、(P) acongruens 相同的特征将不再重复。

1、头部:间额被灰白色粉被、黑、具额毛。眶区比间额色更浅。颜被灰白色粉被、暗棕色。颊、后颊和后头黑色、仅沿复眼的边缘更浅。梗节棕色;第1鞭节浅棕色;触角芒仅具4或5微小的背义。

胸部、暗棕色、具黑色和被灰白色粉被的斑。肩板浅棕色。小盾前鬃的后部具1对刚 毛。小盾片暗棕色、具2灰白色粉被斑、端部色更浅。小盾端鬃内伸。

翅: 透明, 前部稍不清晰, r-m 和 dm-cu 云状。R₂₊₃ 和 M₁ 平行。

足,暗黄色、腿节除端部外黑色、第 1—3 分跗节的端部更暗,第 4 和第 5 分跗节浅棕色。后足腿节的端腹侧和胫节的腹侧具长弯毛。

腹部: 背板黑色、第2背板的中央和亚侧面以及第3背板的前中央色浅。第6背板侧缘斜截形。腹板浅棕色、臀侧分叉。

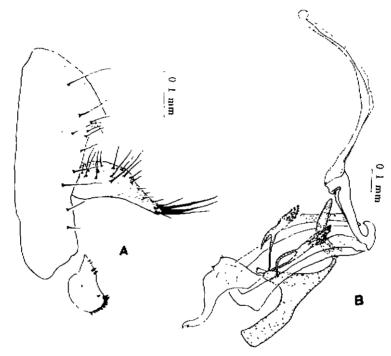


图 3 韩氏绕眼果蝇、新种 Amiota (Phortica) hani sp. nov.

A. 生殖背板、肛尾叶和抱器(侧面观)(epandrium, cercus and surstylus, in lateral view), B. 阳茎、阳基内骨、阳基侧突、生殖板、生殖腹板(侧面观)(aedaegus, apodeme, paramere, gonopod and hypandrium, in lateral view)。

雄性外生殖器 (图 3: A、B): 生殖背板腹 1/3 几乎透明、臀侧中部至背部被微毛、臀侧亚腹部至背部具约 11 根刚毛。抱器的臀腹角具 2 粗齿、该齿的内上方具 1 中等大的齿、端缘具几个不规则排列的小齿; 基部以及腹侧的内表面具微毛。生殖腹板窄、弓形。阳基侧突端细、亚端具 1 小叉、亚基部具 1 感觉毛、亚中部宽,具 2 小突、基突端具 1 感觉毛。阳基内骨大且黑。生殖腹板的端 1/2 腹缘具表面被小突的膜,与穗状结构相连。

测量 (mm): BL=3.75、ThL=1、98、WL=3.35、WW=1.50。

比例: FW / HW = 0.51, ch / o = 0.81, prorb = 1.13, rcorb = 0.53, dcl = 0.57, pre-sctl = 0.57, sctl = 1.06, sterno = 0.91, orbito = 1.40, dcp = 0.28, sctlp = 0.78, C = 2.73, 4c = 1.36, 4v = 2.68, 5x = 0.71, ac = 1.94, M = 0.55, C3F = 0.62 $_{\circ}$

正模 3、中国、云南省、泸水县、片马、长延河、1993. VI. 28、韩联宪采。 分布:中国 (云南)。

亲缘关系:该种肛尾叶的形状、与生殖背板的垂直关系;特别大的生殖板垂直棒以及阳基内骨腹叉端的黑穗状结构都很特别、很容易与 Phortica 亚属的其他物种相区别。

词源: 为感谢中国科学院昆明动物研究所韩联宪先生帮助采集许多果蝇标本而得名。

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Toda M J, Peng Tongxu, 1990. Eight new species of the subgenus *Phortica* (Diptera: Drosophilidae. *Amiota*) from Guangdong Province, Southern China 昆虫分类学根、12 (1): 41-55

SUBGENUS *Phortica* OF GENUS *Amiota* IN HENGDUAN MOUNTAINS REGION, CHINA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES

(Diptera: Drosophilidae)

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Abstract

In this paper three new and 8 known species of Amiota (Phortica) were reported from Hengduan Mountains Region, China. The 8 known species are omega, gamma, flexuosa, cardua, pseudotau, seata, pseudogigas, excrescentiosa. All the types are deposited in Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

1 Amiota (Phortica) acongruens sp. nov. (Fig. 1: A-E)

Diagnosis: Aedeagus (Fig.1: D, E) submedially with 1 pair of unbranched lateral lobe, like ψ ; apically with one lateral projection and two unequal lateral lobe, asymmetry. 6th tergite truncate lateral margin.

Male terminalia (Fig. 1: A, B, D, E): Epandrium pubscent caudomedially to dorsally, with ca. 12 setae in caudomedial to dorsal part of each side and robust apodeme along anterior margin; anteroventral corner protruded: surstylus elongate, slightly curved inward, with several prensisetae irregularly arranged on apical mar gin, many setae basally and medialy and many setulae inside distally; 10th sternite (Fig.1 E) composed of 1 pair of lateral arms connecting surstyli with each other and median piece with round margin anteriorly; triangle pubescent plate present between 10th sternite proper and cercii cercus somewhat semicular, separate from epandrium, densely setigerous and entirely pubescent. Membrane between epandrium and cercus entirely pubescent: hypandrium narrow, arched: caudal ends contigious to caudolateral corner of gonopod and anteroventral corners of epandrium; gonopod fused, forming large posteromedian lobe anteriorly with elongate, narrow, spoon-shaped vertical lobe--dorsal mantal; paramere distally tripartite apical process with 3 teeth apically; median process shaped tongue-like without ornamentation; proximal process slender, apically with I setula; aedeagus composed of outer membranous tube (not shown in the Figures of this paper) and sclerotized median rod; outer membrane posteriorly connected to vertical lobe of gonopod; median rod curved ventrad and then forward submedially and basally with one pair of slender lobes; aedeagus apodeme well developed, distally bifurcated aedeagal guide apically contigious to bases of parameres.

Holotype &, China, Pendang, Gongshan County, Yunnan Province, alt. ca. 1475 m, 23, VI. 1993, coll. Zhang Wenxia.

Paratype: 1.5, same data as holotype.

Distribution: China (Yunnan),

Relationship: This species, which belongs to variegata species-complex, is related to Amiota (Phortica) psi Zhang and Gan, 1986 in the shape of aedeagus submedially with lateral lobes like ψ , but differs clearly from the latter by the diagnostic characters.

Etymology: Referring to the aedeagus asymmetry apically.

2 Amiota (Phortica) protrusa sp. nov. (Fig. 2: A-E)

Diagnosis: Median rod of aedeagus robust, apically 1/3 sclerotized black, apically transparant; proximal process of paramere long and thin, apically with 1 setula; 6th tergite laterally margin truncate, sub-anteroventrally portion with oneslender black projection, setigerous, caudoventral corner with small black branches.

Male terminalia (Fig.2: A-E): Epandrium pubscent caudomedially to dorsally and anteroventrally, with ca. 6 setae in caudomedial to dorsal part of each side, anteroventral corner protruded: lateral arms and median piece of 10th sternite nearly equal length, submedially constricted; pubescent plate narrow; cercus oval; paramere distally tripartite, apical process with one teeth apically and 3 setulae subapically; median process slender; proximal process elongate, narrow, apically with 1 setula; top of aedeagal apodeme connected to aedeagus with lateral and small median lobes.

Holotype 3. China. Pendang. Gongshan County, Yunnan Province, alt., ca. 1520 m, 23, VI. 1993, coll. Zhang Wenxia.

Paratype: 6 3 3, same data as holotype: 233 same data as holotype except for

date, 24. VI. 1993: 10 % %, along Pula River, Gongshan County, 26. VI. 1993.

Distribution: China (Yunnan)

Relationship: This species belongs to variegata species—complex, but can be clearly distinguished from other species by the diagnostic characters.

Etymology: Referring to the processes on 6th tergite ventrally.

3 Amiota (Phortica) hani sp. nov. (Fig.3; A-B)

Diagnosis: Aedeagus (Fig.3B) simple rod-shaped, dortrad, short and black; vertical rod of gonopod very long, ca. 2.5 times of posteromedian lobe, with many very small setulae on surface; ventral and distal 1/3 transparant; basally branched, apically spike-shaped structure connected to aedeagal apodeme present; cercus vertical to epandrium, caudally elongated into slender tubular, caudally with 3 stout black long setae.

Male terminalia (Fig.3: A-B): Epandrium ventrally 1/3 nearly transparant, pubescent caudomedially to dorsally, with ca. 11 setae in caudosubventrally to dorsal part of each side: surstylus with 2 robust prensiseata on caudoventral corner. 1 moderate subcaudoventrally, 1 to 3 subbasally and several small presisetae irregularly arranged on apical margin, a few setulae basally and many setulae inside ventrally; cercus vertical to epandrium, pubescent and setigerous. Hypandrium narrow, arched. Paramere subbasally with 1 sensilla, submedially broad, with two small projections, one of them with 1 sensilla; distally slender, subapically with a small branch; aedeagal apodeme robust and black.

Holotype A., China, Changyanhe, Pianma, Lushui County, Yunnan Province, 28, IV. 1993, coll. Han Lianxian.

Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Relationship: This species is special in the shape of the cercus with a very large vertical rod (dorsal mentle) of gonopod and black spike—shaped structure connected to aedeagal apodeme present. Thus, it is easily distinguishable from the other numbers of the subgenus *Phortica*.

Etymology, hani, in honor of Dr. Han Lianxian, Kunming Institute of Zoology, the Chinese Academy of Science, who collected many specimens for me.

Key words Hengduan Mountains Region. Amiota (Phortica), New species